

ROUBAIX

Another Fight Between
Bull and Lion.

ROME

Former Premier Crispi
Fears Revolution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Young Peel May Sell
the Family Plate.

SAMOA

Report of the Tripartite
Commission.ANOTHER BULL-LION FIGHT
PROPOSED BY FRENCHMAN.

The Lion-Bull Fight at Roubaix.

The disgusting scenes here depicted are to be repeated in another fight in France. In this fight, at Roubaix, on July 15, the lion did not do justice to his reputation for courage and prowess.

Director of the Bidet Menagerie Still Confident of the Bravery of the King of Beasts and Ready to Prove It.

PARIS, July 30.—There is to be a repetition of the bull-lion fight of Roubaix in the very near future, unless the authorities interfere.

The director of the Bidet Menagerie has taken the challenge of the Spanish toreador Mayzentini, who has offered to match one of his bulls against two lions or tigers for 25,000 francs.

The director declares, though the character of the lion for bravery has been seriously shaken by the behavior of one of the race, he will vindicate it by his menagerie lions.

He declares that one of his lions or tigers can eat any bull that the Spaniards can produce.

The "match" has already been arranged, and the date will be fixed in a day or two.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes that promoters of the recent fight have addressed a letter to the Roubaix newspapers in which they excuse themselves, not for the disgusting exhibition for which they were responsible, but for having furnished what they describe as a cowardly lion. Their argument is that the sum paid for Gollath was three times that usually given for a menagerie lion, and that if he was not courageous it was not for want of being costly.

ITALY ON THE BRINK
OF A REVOLUTION.

Crispi and Lombroso Predict a Speedy Internal Upheaval.

ROME, July 30.—Both ex-Premier Crispi and Professor Lombroso openly express the opinion that Italy is on the verge of a revolution.

At a banquet held by retail merchants and produce dealers in this city Deputy Bertucci read the following letter from M. Crispi which he sent in reply to an invitation to be present:

"I thank you for your kind invitation, but I cannot partake of banquets in such deplorable times, when Italy is surely going to destruction, morally and nationally, while no leader arises to stop the downward rush. I have but a few years more to live, and God grant that the awful event does not occur before my death."

Professor Lombroso has contributed an exhaustive article in La Tribuna, in which he asserts that Italy is on the verge of a revolution.

He says it is all due to the dictatorial tactics of the military, whom no one dares oppose, and on the protectionist policy of the government. On account of the latter, both the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, he asserts, are being rapidly ruined.

Editors and statesmen, he says, dare not raise their voices for fear of arrest, and the people are cowed into temporary obedience by the military.

The center is ready to split fire," are the ominous closing words of Professor Lombroso's pessimistic prophecy.

The Pope's Arbitration. The Hague, July 30.—The Pope, in a letter to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, expresses the hope that he will soon be able to establish harmony between the two South American nations which have submitted their dispute for his arbitration.

Summer Bargains are bargains indeed. Now is the time for them. Only the Journal prints the Advertisements of the Auctioneers every morning.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A program of the Navy Department in cooperation with the War Department is designed to bring the Philippine campaign to a close earlier than has been expected. The President, it was announced after his recent conference with General Merritt, said that when the campaign opened with 40,000 or 47,000 troops in the field, the rebellion ought to be crushed in forty-five days.

Both the Navy Department and the War Department find it necessary that Aguinaldo should have no communication with the ports of the other islands or the Asiatic ports. The Administration has consented to the payment to Aguinaldo of something like \$3,000,000 by Spain for the ransom of Spanish prisoners of war. This presented a new difficulty, which had to be met by a new blockade, in order to prevent him from utilizing his funds for war purposes.

It is proposed now to watch closely the whole coast of Luzon. Rear Admiral Watson's fleet of twenty armed steamers and light-draught vessels which are to be put on patrol duty immediately. The main purpose of this patrol is to keep Aguinaldo from receiving any munitions of war. The next important purpose is to prevent the landing of commissary stores. This work is to be done as effectively as possible by the navy with the blockade.

Now available and others are to be put in service from time to time.

NO ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. Only Friendly Relations Sought, According to a Semi-Official Statement in Peking.

Peking, July 30.—The rumors regarding the formation of a Sino-Japanese alliance are semi-officially denied, and it is asserted that the envoys recently sent to Tokyo were appointed simply to seek to promote friendly relations between the powers.

Official Recommendations Submitted by the Commissioners for America, England and Germany.

The Kingship Abolished for Numerous Reasons, but Other Evils Equally Dangerous Are Enumerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The report of the tripartite commission sent to Samoa, making various recommendations regarding the new form of government decided upon by them as most suitable for the islanders, has been received here.

The recommendations are based upon the best features of the Berlin treaty and include the principal features of the proposed new treaty, as amended and modified by the Commissioners.

The official report of the Commissioners and the draft of the proposed amended treaty are said to be now on the way to their respective governments.

The report and recommendations of the Commissioners are as follows:

We have the honor to submit herewith to the consideration of our three governments the enclosed draft of a proposed amended version of the act of Berlin.

In preparing these modifications and amendments our method has been to consider first what are the evils which have caused the recent troubles in Samoa and the general conditions of the islands, and secondly, which are the means most likely to remove or minimize these evils.

Evils of Four Classes.

The chief evils may be grouped under four heads:

First—Those which appear to inevitably attend the election of a King in Samoa.

Second—Those which are due to the rivalry of foreign nationalities between themselves and to their disposition to take sides in the native politics and thus increase the importance and bitterness of disputes which arise.

Third—A third class of evils have their origin in the fact that for many years there has been a law or government in Samoa other than that of the native chiefs. The islands will be divided into certain administrative districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with those recognized by Samoan usage, for each of which a chief will be responsible, and these chiefs will meet annually at a place in native council to discuss such matters as interest the islands and make recommendations to the administrator and council.

Fourth—The insufficient enforcement of the customs regulations has allowed unscrupulous traders to distribute large numbers of arms among a native population ruled by political factions and ready to fight both one another and Europeans.

The Remedies Proposed.

To meet the first of these evils we have temporarily abolished the kingship and recommend that it be permanently abolished. The action which we have taken in the matter does not appear to have aroused any feeling among the natives.

No doubt many great chiefs regret that they will no longer have an opportunity of gratifying their ambitions and indulging that passion for rank and ceremony which is innate in the breast of every Samoan.

But even the chiefs have acquiesced in the change, and the most important have stated that they think it is for the good of Samoa, and we believe that the population will assent to the abolition without a murmur and without regret.

Every white man—German, English and American alike who have given evidence before the Commission with the exception of one or two lawyers, who had interest in the case—has recommended that the Commission should be empowered to select a ruler, and we may also refer to the opinion of Sir E. Malet, recorded in the protocols of the Conference of Berlin, and of Mr. Bates in his report on Samoa.

It seems impossible to say of the office any good whatever. It is comparatively useless as an administrative agency, and of no use for any other purpose. In recent years, at any rate, the King had no authority or practical power to even collect taxes beyond the limits of the municipality, and within those limits his authority was superfluous. The greater part of the population was to all intents and purposes independent of him, and the mere fact that orders were issued through him was liable to provoke disobedience in many districts.

No Plan of Succession.

Further, it seemed impossible to devise any plan by which an undisputed or even peaceful succession could be secured. The kingship depends on the granting of certain powers.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S WORK IN CUBA.

HAVANA, July 30.—Many of the public buildings of the city, being vacant last year, were used for shelters for the large number of Spanish and Cuban widows who had been left without means and after the inauguration of the American regime the occupants were allowed to remain.

Recently these buildings have been emptied of their tenants and either torn down or disinfected and put in repair to be used as offices or for other purposes, their tenantry inhabitants being placed in homes for widows or sent back to Spain.

Several women who objected to becoming inmates of widows' homes were thus forced to endure hardship, and many of them appealed for aid or advice to Mrs. Brooke, wife of the Governor-General, or to Mrs. Lindwall. Both of these women since January 1 have given personal assistance to the needy women and in innumerable instances have been successful in relieving them in the past few months. Mrs. Estes Kathbone, wife of the Director of Posts, is another example of noble philanthropy.

The good done by these women is not generally known in the United States, but is recognized here. Arrows of rent have been paid, money advanced, food and clothing given, doctors supplied in cases of illness, children cared for and situations obtained for the male members of needy families.

In Santiago it has been the same as in Havana. The kindly help to the needy afforded by Mrs. Wood and her sister, Miss Condit Smith, during her stay from November to May, will long be remembered.

A Cuban woman said to-day: "The wives of the American officials in Cuba have been shining stars in their husbands' successful administration of the affairs of the island."

Press in Memorials of Bismarck. Berlin, July 30.—Almost the whole German press issued memorial editions to-day, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Bismarck. The Vorwaerts, the Social-ist organ, however, was silent.

Workmen Killed by Falling Wall. Monrovia, July 30.—By the collapsing of a wall of a new building at Conakry three workmen were killed and eleven seriously injured.



Bartlett Tripp.

The American member and President of the Tripartite Commission sent to Samoa by the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Importation of Arms Under a Dead Letter Provision of the Berlin Treaty They Declare Must Stop.

More Power, They Suggest, Should Rest in Courts—Contest of Nationalities Causes Apprehension.

unity and centralization into the Government by the appointment of an administrator who will doubtless be chosen from some disinterested power. He will be assisted by a council of delegates from the three governments who might exercise such consular functions as are necessary in Samoa. We propose to give this administrator a large measure of authority, which, exercised by a just and capable man, should enable him to put an end to many disputes.

We propose that the administrator and the three delegates should form a legislative council, and we have introduced into the act several clauses giving them power to modify existing ordinances.

To Alter Berlin Act.

We are of opinion that the original act of Berlin was drafted and has been construed in too rigid a manner, and that great latitude in its provisions would have a beneficial effect.

We have therefore empowered the council to make such alterations in the act as may be found to be necessary in order to secure harmony among the white residents by abolishing consular jurisdiction. We believe that the chief justice of Samoa is an American or European and administrators American or European law.

It would appear therefore that there is no reason why he should not take cognizance of all suits brought against foreigners, nor why foreigners should enjoy privileges of extra territoriality except that of not being amenable to the jurisdiction of native courts, which will deal only with such matters as are decided according to native customs. Hitherto consular jurisdiction has been a powerful means of embittering the relations between the various white colonies.

Each Nation Its Own Law.

Each nationality has its own law, and the Consul who administered that law was popularly regarded not as an impartial judge, but as the protector of his own nationality.

We believe that by abolishing this out-of-date system of separate internal institutions and by submitting all nationalities to one court and one law, a great advance will be made in the direction of removing party rivalry and jealousies and restoring good relations between the various white colonies.

To Stop Lawlessness.

The third class of evils arises from the lawlessness now prevailing in Samoa outside the municipality. For many years there has been no law in these districts, and native institutions permitted chiefs to commit crimes with impunity. Murder, theft and other offenses were left unpunished and trade suffered owing to the difficulty of affording planters adequate legal protection in their dealings with the aborigines.

We hope to improve this state of things by giving the Chief Justice an enlarged jurisdiction over all those islands so as to include all cases between natives and foreigners as well as the lower grades of crimes committed by natives against each other.

To lighten the work of the Supreme Court we have made the municipal magistrate a court of first instance within the limits of the municipality.

Treaty on Arms Evaded.

Fourthly, we have felt it our duty to deal somewhat severely with the importation of arms and ammunition into Samoa. The prohibition existing in the treaty has become a dead letter; the management of the customs has been exceedingly lax, and the result has been that the natives who naturally found it convenient to have easy regulations.

Private commercial houses have been allowed to discharge goods without their own receiving sheds without any examination, and though we make no specific mention of it, it is clear that there have been large quantities of arms and that arms were so introduced.

Therefore we feel it essential that the customs regulations should be stringently enforced under the supervision of the administrator, and that adequate customs accommodation, with an adequate shed, should be provided with as little delay as possible.

BARTLETT TRIPP, High Commissioner of the United States, C. N. E. LLOYD, Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner.

H. STERNBERG, High Commissioner of Germany.

One Power Must Govern.

We do not think it will ever be possible to do away with this state of things under a tripartite administration, and we take this opportunity of recording our opinion that the only rational and normal plan of government for these islands and the only system which can assure permanent prosperity and tranquility is a government by one power.

We regard it, however, as beyond our province to make any but a general statement on such a subject, and we have endeavored to amend existing arrangements in such a manner that they may prove, if not entirely satisfactory, at least workable.

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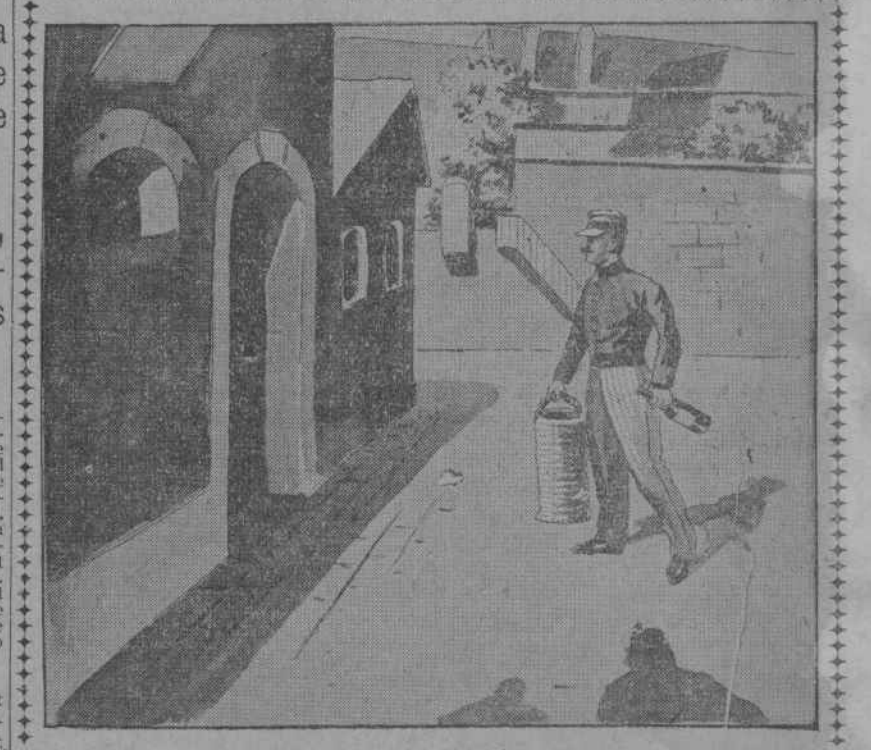
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To Alter Berlin Act.



How Dinner Is Served to Captain Dreyfus.

Three times daily a special "cannotier" is sent out to procure meals for the prisoner of Rennes, either from Mme. Dreyfus, who frequently prepares dainties for her husband, or from a neighboring restaurant. The Captain is permitted to have whatever he orders, but the meals are thoroughly inspected before they are brought to the prisoner in a six-wheeled can.

Lawyer Labori Will Demand That M. de Beaurepaire Produce the Names of Dreyfus's Accusers. Deroudele Stirs Up a Melee.

PARIS, July 30.—The Matin announces that there is no case against Colonel du Paty de Clam, and this announcement is confirmed by M. Menard, Colonel du Paty de Clam's counsel.

The Siecle says Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, will demand that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, ex-President of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, produce the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged information establishing the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

A telegram from Rennes announces that an affray occurred there to-day between Dreyfusites and Nationalists, who were prevented by the police from carrying out their design of marching to the house of Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus.

M. Paul Deroudele, president of the League of Patriots; M. Marcel Habert, Revisionist Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Millevoye, editor of La Patrie, attacked a patriotic meeting to-day at Mende, Department of Lozere, declaring the Parliamentary Republic was responsible for all of France's troubles.

The meeting was a patriotic one, and it was found necessary to call upon the gendarmes and a battalion of infantry to disperse the crowd.

Chancery Court Allows His Judgment Relied on the Sale of the Drayton Manor Silver.

LONDON, July 30.—The decision of the Court of Chancery on the application of young Sir Robert Peel for permission to sell the family heirlooms at Drayton Manor was not as strongly against Peel as it was first understood. Mr. Justice Byrnes has given him permission to sell about one-fifth of the effects. The value of the entire collection is about \$500,000, and Peel will realize nearly \$100,000 from the sale. He is a very happy young man to-day.

The seaport grandsons of the great statesman, having gone through their fortune, found himself with a wife and a child to support and no money. He applied to the court for permission to dispose of the heirlooms to obtain funds for living expenses, and the application was bitterly opposed by his cousin, Viscount Peel.

Young Robert wanted to make a clean sweep of everything in the manor. He had already visited the place and carried off valuables, including a picture of his grandfather, and he was determined to have property he wanted, this was a sort of larceny, for which the courts thought of punishing the young man.

Then the Court went on, there was made to lease the manor house, but without success. It looks now, however, as if a compromise might be reached, and the expense of maintaining it provided for.

Mr. Justice Byrnes, in his decision, says Peel has absolutely nothing to depend upon for subsistence except the sale of some of his friends make to him. He is the tenant for life of the manor, and on his death the heirlooms go to his son, now an infant. The heirlooms are of great value, and the Court, that could not be disputed, since they were chosen, selected by and as the great statesman, Peel's grandfather.

The Court continued that it had first of all to consider the tenant for life, the present applicant. While he was a minor, he would be imprudent and regardless of others who were interested in the heirlooms, and he could not be trusted to bring them to justice, even if it were possible to find them. These dispatches have been made public in Rome, and the newspapers have worked the populace into an indignant mood.

The position assumed by the Consul General is quite different from that of Count Violent, the Italian Charge d'Affaires. That official, while he has been at the department daily, has never dropped a word that could be construed as a reflection upon the honesty of purpose of this government. He has made no demand for indemnity, but he has insisted on the right to have the circumstances, for the result of the investigation which shall determine the political status of the man.

This Government takes the ground that Italy is estopped from making any complaint whatever because the man was naturalized citizen, and Governor Foster has reported that only two of them were Italian subjects. The families of those will be compensated.

THE ONEIROUS TAX ON KLONDIKE MINERS.

Sir Charles Tupper Vainly Asks for a Reduction of the Royalty on the Gold Output.

Ottawa, Ont., July 30.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Charles Tupper spoke strongly in favor of a reduction of the royalty on the gold output in the Yukon. Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, in reply said that while the royalty was not permanently fixed, he could not, as yet, consent to any reduction from the 10 per cent now collected.

So the Court directed a sale of the silver plate and two Van Dyck pictures, which sale would not hurt the collection.

Among the other speakers were Seniors Guiberto Gomez, Aseo and De la Torre. Two thousand people attended the meeting.